McGill Daily

Vol. 3, No. 66. Montreal, Wednesday, January 7, 1914. Price Five Cents.

Campbells' Clothing

BIG CLEAN-UP SALE

With prices so reduced that you save from $5.00 to $8.00 on each purchase, and sometimes more.

Prices marked in plain figures. *You see what you save.* Every garment fitted to satisfaction.

Wm. McLAUGHLIN, Regd.

21 McGill College Avenue.

CAMPBELL'S Quality CLOTHING

U Auto Eat

AT THE

Montreal Lunch

—the ideal Quick Lunch you have been waiting for.

¶ Visit our establishment and judge for yourself the excellence of our cuisine.

¶ Our prices will be found very reasonable.

526 St. Catherine West

Near Peel Street

Class and Frat Dances

During the next three months the social side of College Life will press home to you the need for appropriate Footwear—Dress Shoes and Pumps.

Let your choice be Invictus Shoes and be assured of perfect comfort and absollute correctness of style and appearance.

You Can't Buy Better Shoes Than INVICTUS SHOES

They are made from the finest obtainable leathers by expert workmen in one of the most modern and perfectly equipped factories on the continent.

Invictus semi-dress, dress Shoes and Pumps will give greater service than you've ever had before. Let us prove it. Come in and see the new styles to-day.

Obtainable At

THE INVICTUS SHOE STORE UPTOWN 146 Peel Street.

THE INVICTUS SHOE STORE DOWNTOWN 249 St. James Street.

AND AT ANY INVICTUS AGENCY

MARTIN HARVEY TO ADDRESS THE CANADIAN CLUB, JAN. 22

Noted Actor Will Appear at His Majesty's in Dicken's "Tale of Two Cities"—Hon. R. Lemieux to Speak in February.

The Canadian Club announce that Martin Harvey, famous English actor, who will be starring in Dicken's "Tale of Two Cities" at His Majesty's theatre, week of January 19th, will speak in the McGill Union, Thursday, Jan. 22, at 5 o'cock. Mr. Harvey is celebrated as an interpreter of Shakesperian roles and has a wide experience.

The executive of the Canadian Club have been untiring in their efforts to obtain suitable speakers but have experienced considerable difficulty. Fully twenty prominent men in public life have been invited to address the club but in nearly every case pressure of regular duties has made it necessary for them to decline. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written to the president of the Club, Art Mathewson, expressing his sincere regret that he simply cannot find time to address the students of McGill. The Hon. R. L. Borden, the Hon. G. E. Foster, Sir Gilbert Parker and other notables have also been unable to accept the Club's invitation. The Hon. Sidney Fisher, it will be remembered, was prevented by his father's death from fulfilling his engagement to speak.

However, the executive are now in a position to announce that the Hon. Rudolph Lemieux will address the members of the Canadian Club early in February. It is hoped that the Hon. H. B. Ames, who has been preparing a series of articles of a non-political nature on naval questions, will give an address along those lines.

Further details regarding these proposed metings will appear in due course.

C.O.T.C. WIN FROM GUARDS

Score 34-21 in Snappy Game.

HEAVY HITTING

After Fourth Inning Student Soldiers Easily Outclass Grenadiers.

A most exciting game of indoor baseball was staged last night when the Grenadiers succumbed to the C. O. T. C to the tune of 34-21.

Up to the fourth innings when the score was 19 all, the result of the game was doubtful, but the McGill boys placed the game on ice by scoring 6 runs in the sixth and increased the lead in the seventh and eighth by 4 and 5 runs respectively.

The McGill pitcher from then on held the Grenadiers scoreless for five innings and was well supported by his colleagues in the field in keeping down the score.

Heavy hitting was a strong feature of the McGill players, and enabled them to win several extra bases.

Score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grenadiers..	6	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	2

21 runs, 20 hits, 8 errors.

C. O. T. C.	1	5	4	9	0	6	4	5	

34 runs, 25 hits, 8 errors.

Grenadiers, batteries—R. Griffith, H. King; E. Griffith, and Knubley, and R. Griffith

McGill—Field and Donald.

Final score, 34-21.

The McGill team was as follows, McGill playing one man short:

2nd base, Taylor; 1st base, Helmer; 3rd base, Harold; catcher, Donald;! short stop, McCall; right field, Wisse; left field, Forbes; pitcher, Field.

HARVARD ARRANGES ITS 1914 SCHEDULE

They Plan to Play Nine Games. —They Meet Michigan on October 31st.

Harvard has completed its arrangements for football in 1914. The schedule as it has been adopted is as follows:

Sept. 26, University of Maine.
Oct. 3, Georgetown University.
Oct. 10, Williams.
Oct. 17, Tufts
Oct. 24, Pennsylvania State.
Oct. 31, University of Michigan.
Nov. 7, Princeton.
Nov. 14, Brown.
Nov. 21, Yale.

HOCKEY.

An important meeting of the class hockey representatives is called for 7 o'clock this evening in Strathcona Hall. The proposed class fees of $25 will be discussed It is not improbable that the idea of asking them will be dropped.

A committee of management from the representatives will be named to look after the campus rink. As the meeting is very important, representatives from all classes are asked to be present.

SEVERAL STUDENTS SKATED YESTERDAY

Campus Rink Becomes More Popular Every Day.

The rink presented a more lively appearance yesterday afternoon. Whereas on Monday afternoon about five people, yesterday there were almost twenty, among these four representatives from the R. V. C.

The ice was in excellent condition and the weather very fine, but it will doubtless be some little time before the customary contingent are seen skating.

READING COMPETITION AT "LIT." ON FRIDAY

Meeting of Executive This Afternoon at 5.

The first meeting of the "Lit." for the second term will take place on Friday evening in the Union at 8 o'clock.

The Reading Competition for the McNaughton prize will take place. Feller details will appear to-morrow after the executive have completed their plans for the occasion.

A meeting of the Lit. executive will be held in the Union this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

All members are urged to be on hand.

TO-NIGHT'S PRACTICE.

The following men only will turn up at the Arena at 5 o'clock this afternoon for hockey practice:—

Montgomery, Hughes, Rankine, Masson, Wickson, Davidson, De Muth, Kendall, Ross, Gilmour, Sutherland, Abbott, Brophy, Hooper, Rainboth, Parsons, and Stewart.

300 TO GO AS MISSIONARIES

Many Decide on Life Work in Orient.

KANSAS CITY

McGill Delegates Have Returned.—Impressions to Be Given Friday.

(By the Associated Press.)

The Student Volunteer convention for foreign missions, that has been in session in Kansas ended in impressive silence Sunday night.

The final session was in contrast to the first session, when the 5,000 delegates full of the spirit of their colleges gave lusty yells and shouted and cheered when they were in their places. Sunday night the students passed out of Convention Hall to take their trains, homeward bound, in silence. As one student put it: "We're doing our cheering in our hearts."

John R. Mott, chairman of the executive comittee of the movement, who presided at the convention, does not believe in applause, and following his orders no applause has been given during the convention. What enthusiasm the delegates developed they gave vent to in song.

At the last session telegrams of greeting from all parts of the world were read. From Neuchatel, Switzerland, came a message from the Swiss Student Movement From China came a cablegram signed by C. T. Wang, former vice-president of the Chinese Senate, and three other Chinese student leaders saying: "China choosing her destiny; why not make it Christ?"

The Volunteers in Japan cabled from Kyoto telling that country's needs.

This message came from the Volunteers in Turkey, dated Stamboul:

"Stricken Turkey realizes greatest needs are moral. Undreamt of possibilities challenge Christian world to reveal uplifting power of Christ."

From Kiev, Russia, came this appeal: "Pray for tragic Russia."

The Volunteers in India cabled: "India, with 30,000 college students, at this juncture imperatively needs your help."

South America Volunteers cabled: "Awakening continent presents an opportunity which calls urgently for volunteers of faith and power."

At the last session 200 Volunteers sat upon the platform, and many delivered brief messages telling why they were taking up foreign missionary work as a life's vocation.

The object of the movement is to recruit college men for the missionary fields. No hurried decision is asked by the movement. In fact, students are discouraged from making an early decision. Despite this fact, up to the time the convention ended about 300 already had signed the pledge to devote their lives, if God would permit, to service in the missionary field.

The McGill delegation returned last night. The inspiration of the conference was contagious and will live long in the minds of those privileged to attend.

The impressions that the local delegates gathered from this noteworthy assembly will be related at a meeting in the Hall on Friday at 7.30.

SCALDED IN UNION WORK

Employee of Foundation Co. in Hospital.

Badly scalded, Mr. Morin, of the Foundation Company who are sinking piers under the Union, was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Morin was stationed at the jet of the big steam pipe. When the litlte pipe through which the steam was supposed to pass, became clogged, the steam passed into the big pipe, bursting out where Morin was standing.

When examined at the hospital it was discovered that he was badly burned all over the back, especially about the neck and shoulders.

Though the case is very serious, it is expected that he will recover.

DEGREES TO NON-RESIDENTS

B. A. to Be Granted From M. B. C.

M'GILL BRANCH

Final Year of Course to Be Added to Work of Vancouver Institution.

Next year, probably for the first time in its history, McGill will grant degrees in course to students who have not taken lectures in Montreal.

The announcement is made by Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education for the Province of British Columbia, that a final graduating year will be added to the work of the institution in Vancouver. McGill University of British Columbia will carry on the work of higher education on the Pacific Coast until the University of British Columbia is opened.

Nearly a hundred students at McGill here are past students of M. B. C. Over twenty-five students are sent down from the branch institution every year, to take, one, two, or three years in arts, two or three in science, and a full medicine course.

Three years of arts and two in science and the work of part of a year in medicine are carried on at Vancouver under instructors from McGill here. The majority of the examinations are set here, and the marks of the Vancouver instructors must usually receive the stamp of approval of the Montreal head of the department

The science department and the work in medicine is not affected by the announcement of the change. Only Arts degrees will be granted. With the establishment last year of a course there of Moral Philosophy, all the work pertaining to an ordinary full course in arts was at hand. But there was no opportunity for choice for students taking the course, and its was not considered advisable to grant degrees. It is probable that another course or so will be added to the third and fourth year choices.

Among the teaching staff at McGill B.C. is Prof. Lemuel Robertson, who proved a popular professor of classics while here two years ago. Prof. Russell MacNaughton, who last year endowed a Reading Prize to the value of twenty-five dollars annually for McGill students, is a former member both of the classical department of McGill proper and of McGill B.C.

Dr. Davidson, head of the Applied Science Department, is not only a scholar, but a very popular athlete. He is president of the British Columbia Amateur Athletic Association, and will probably be appointed Canadian representative to the Olympic Congress. Almost all the staff of the Western institution are Canadians who have won scholastic distinction at their Alma Maters Principal George E. Robinson is, in addition, a former prominent football player of the Maritime Provinces.

The institution is supported almost entirely by the Provincial Government. It is interesting to note that popular subscription taken up in Vancouver and vicinity at the time of the organization of the British Columbia Society for the Advancement of Learning almost met the cost of the establishment of a college. But before building operations were begun, the Province took over the work, about seven years ago.

Degrees will be granted for two years at most, since the University of British Columbia, according to Hon. Dr. Young, will begin its first session within that time.

LECTURES FOR FARMERS

They Are Being Delivered Under Joint Auspices of Macdonald College and the C.P.R.

The first of a series of lectures to be delivered with the object of helping the farmer and enabling him to improve his prospects and increase his income, was delivered yesterday and will be continued to-day at Shawbridge. The Macdonald College are acting in the matter in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway Short courses will be held through various districts of the Province of Quebec, and following the two days' session at Shawville, meetings will be held at Lachute, on the 9th and 10th of January, on the 13th and 14th at Huntingdon; Cowansville, the 16th and 17th; Waterloo, 20th and 21st, and at Cookshire, on January 23rd and 24th.

Many farmers and farmers' sons have not the time to take a regular college course, lasting two years or more, but there are many who will find time at this slack season of the year, to take advantage of one or more short courses in stock and seed judging and in horticulture and poultry keeping.

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At every Branch — accounts of $1.00 and upwards received on which interest is allowed at current rates.

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St. Catherine and Metcalfe Sts. St. Catherine and City Hall, Crescent and St. Catherine, Prince Arthur St. and Park Ave., 635 Ontario St., Maisonneuve. 875 St. Denis St.

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¶ If you want to buy strictly high class clothes at less than they have ever been offered before in Montreal. Call at our Students' store, corner St. Catherine Street and McGill College Avenue, and see what we are offering.

Chinchilla Overcoats
Fine Worsteds
Scotch Tweeds

Dress Suits
Tuxedo Suits
Fancy Vests

"MALE ATTIRE" Tailored Clothes

396 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST

Near McGill College Avenue.

McGILL SPECIAL

Blue Line Turkish and Blue Line Virginia

CIGARETTES

10 for 15c. A Coupon in Every Box.

You can exchange Fifty Coupons for an Attractive cigarette case or a box of Fifty Cigarettes.

C. & E. HAWKINS LIMITED

194 Peel Street, Montreal.

PATRONIZED BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

WRESTLERS TURN OUT FOR THEIR CONDITIONING BOUTS

Practice is devoted to loosening Up Men After Their Two Weeks' Holiday.—Audette Showing Up Well.—Four Men for Place in Welter Weights

A fairly good practice of the Wrestling Club was held yesterday afternoon in the Union. As may be expected the attendance was not as great as usual, as the men are not all back yet. But about fifteen men turned out.

These were perhaps not in the best of condition on their arrival, but all went away several pounds lighter after the practice. No new holds were shown yesterday, the work-out was mainly for the purpose of loosening up the men after their holiday.

Much benefit, however, is derived from this method of instruction, as every wrestler falls into individual positions that cannot be taught him and really to get the best results a man must be coached in action.

The prospects point to a strong team, perhaps not as good a one as last year, but still one that should make a fine showing in its meets. Audette is a brilliant permormer at 125 pounds, and the welterweight shows four men battling for the place There is hardly a class without a couple of good men in it, and all those who turn out regularly are improving with every practice.

Deskin's Valet Service

The Ideal College Man's Service

SPECIAL TERMS TO McGILL STUDENTS

$3 For Term

Payable

$1.00 Per Month

JUST PHONE UP 5011

M. DESKIN, - 31 Burnside Place

Horlick's Malted Milk

A Nutritious Food Drink

ALL THE TEXT BOOKS FOR USE AT McGILL CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

Miss M. Poole, 45 McGill College Ave.

SPECIAL MIXTURE

Cool and Sweet,

Pipe Tobacco,

On Sale at

McGill Union

S. HYMAN, LTD.,

173 ST. JAMES ST.
340 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.
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Do Not Forget Your Barbers

DORÉ BROS.

331 Bleury Street
Near St. Catherine
--- AND ---
Corner Peel and St. Catherine
Under Union Bank

DENT'S GLOVES

THE DENT'S BUTTON

(Registered)

The distinctive feature denoting the very finest gloves in Canada, as all over the world—is the DENT'S button, and the name DENT'S stamped inside the glove.

DENT'S are absolutely perfect in fit, style, and of exceptional wearing quality.

"INSIST ON Dent's."

4

"SIC TRANSIT."

Here, once again to collegiate precincts,
After the strenuous life of the vac,
See us come flocking to rest from our labors:
That's what we're needing, that's why we came back.

Dances, the opera, skiing, bob-sleighing;
Past; and the powers that rule us now say
That which we need is the rest cure scholastic—
"Theory," and calculus, Livy and Grey.

Think of the supper that night with the fellows:
Lord! What a time we had, faith, it was grand.
Think of that last dance—by Jove, it was glorious.
And how you thrilled to the touch of her hand.

Now we, at least, in the peace of our sanctum,
Longingly think of those days of good cheer,
Still, even college has some compensations,
So let us wish you a "Happy New Year."

B. I. M.

ROUND ABOUT THE COLLEGE

TO WHICH EVERYBODY IS A REPORTER.

Gordon, Arts '17, who has been a patient at the Homeopathic, has returned to college.

The Canadian Officers' Training Corps will parade this afternoon at 5.15 o'clock at the Royal Scots' Armoury Every member is asked to be present.

The Union House Committee will hold a meeting at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

LOST.—Just before the holidays, a bunch of keys attached to a chain. Finder please return to janitor, either of the Old or New Medical Building.

Boxing classes will be held on Mondays and Thursdays at 7.45.

Wrestling classes meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.15.

A meeting of the Union Committee is called for to-night at 6 o'clock.

INDIAN IRRIGATION DIFFICULTIES

The economical application of water to irrigation purposes in India depends upon many peculiar factors. It appears that on one of the largest irrigation systems of the Punjab a rapid rise of the subsoil water level took place which threatened serious trouble by waterlogging the area. It was, therefore, necessary to discover the source of this water, and convert the dangerous waste to useful purposes. One line of inquiry, on the value of the personal factor, affords an interesting study. The cultivators in the area under investigation are drawn from several castes which range from the Sikh farmers, who are recognized as the best agriculturists in Northern India, to the Mahommedan Janglis, who have only recently emerged from the unenviable reputation of being among the most expert of cattle thieves. It is not surprising therefore that the latter are not ranked as efficient cultivators. Nevertheless, the investigation has shown that the Sikh cultivators are only 9 per cent. more efficient as irrigators than the Janglis, and, generally speaking, the most efficient cultivator is capable of irrigating only from 4 to 5 per cent. more land than the average cultivator with the same amount of water. The second line of inquiry referred to the volume of single-outlet discharge which could be handled most economically by the native cultivator. As would be expected, it was found that small discharges caused relatively large absorption losses, while large discharges were difficult to control with the primitive means at the disposal of the natives. The difference, however, is not very great. The third line of inquiry referred to the nature of the soil, but it was found that the difference between the total quantity of water required to raise crops on comparatively heavy loam and on light loam is so small as to be negligible for all practical purposes. Finally, an inquiry was made into the liberality with which the allowance of water was given, and here was found the main cause of the waterlogging. The want of accurate means for regulating the discharge so as to correspond to the correct allowance tends to excessive liberality and as only a small portion of the excess is usually employed by the crops the remainder accumulates and raises the level of the subsoil water.

GREEK IMPERIALISM

Professor W. S Ferguson's name is familiar to all students of later Greek history, especially by his authoritative work on Hellenistic Athens; and the Lowell lectures which he has published under the title of "Greek Imperialism" (Constable), will appeal to a wider audience. That the Romans were the heirs, in war, diplomacy, and government, of the Greeks is a truth which recent writings have brought home to many readers; that "in government, as in science, the classic period was but the youthful bloom of Greece, whereas its vigorous maturity —in which it was cut down by Rome —came in the Macedonian time," will be novel to the majority even of these. The thesis which Professor Ferguson seeks to establish is expressed in an elaborate biological metaphor. He maintains that Greek city-states were "unicellular organisms incapable of growth except by subdivision," and that this led to a "cancerous condition, for which the proper remedy was not to change the internal constitutions of city-states, as Plato and Aristotle taught, but to change the texture of their cell walls so as to enable them to adhere firmly to one another. Two contrivances—the federal system and deification of rulers—which were "rival solutions of the same great political problem," were adopted by the Greeks of the Hellenistic age in order that this inevitable change might be brought about without sacrificing the "urban separateness" of the communities.

We cannot here follow the author in his sketch of the Empires founded on the ruins of Alexander's world-monarchy; but those who wish to make closer acquaintance with that strangely "modern" period of history, which becomes so full of interest as its outlines are gradually revealed, will do well to take him as their guide, for he is not only abreast of the march of knowledge, but has himself done as much as almost any scholar to direct the advance. Here we may study the clash of the rival conceptions mentioned above—on the one hand, the federal union of free cities, on the other, absolutism legalized under the form of apotheosis; and although Professor Ferguson, speaking with the objective outlook of the twentieth-century historian, bids us remember that the latter, for all its melancholy consequences, rendered a signal service in that it made possible the lasting union of all the city-states of the world in a single great territorial State, we cannot close the book without an impression that a great historical tragedy was here played to its close. Imperialism, to Professor Ferguson, means "the rule of one state over other states," and nothing less. That this should end in absolutism was, in the ancient world, an inevitable catastrophe: but in the federal city-leagues of Hellenistic Greece we can recognize the germ of an Imperialism wider than Professor Ferguson's definition, which the modern world is on its way to realize.

THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913 (AS PER FINANCIAL REPORT JUST ISSUED.)

RECEIPTS.

From Fees Collected:—		
University	$4,992.50	
Faculty of Law	4,450.00	
Faculty of Arts	14,901.75	
Faculty of Applied Science	92,320.80	
Faculty of Medicine	49,854.50	
Royal Victoria College	23,133.25	
Conservatorium of Music	12,564.85	
Library	4,108.00	
Gymnasium	2,175.00	
College Grounds	459.00	
Miscellaneous	11,591.74	
		$220,551.39
From Income received from Investments, Deposits in Bank, etc.		348,962.67
do Government and other grants		50,350.00
do Donations and Subscriptions		75,168.10
do Caution Money Deposits		12,628.00
do Miscellaneous Receipts		16,806.65
do Extraordinary Receipts		44,490.48
		$768,957.29
Estate F. W. Torrance, in trust for heirs.		2,305.28
Capital Account:—		
Repayment of portion of unexpended balances temporarily invested in previous years		80,920.19
Deficit in Revenue for Year		27,204.44
		$879,387.20

Certified correct,
MACINTOSH & HYDE, Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Salaries of Principal, Secretary's and Registrar's Office, Library and Observatory Staffs, Examiners, Stenographers, etc.		$ 51,443.89
" Salaries for Instruction (including Deanships)		274,649.01
" Invigilation of Examinations		343.00
" Salaries of Foremen, in Workshops, Mechanics, Laboratory Assistants, etc.		27,227.90
" Salaries and Wages for Janitors, Servants, Laborers, Materials for Cleaning, etc.		29,188.84
" Repairs and Improvements to Buildings		10,166.64
" Apparatus, Machines, Tools, Equipment, etc.		14,882.23
" Maintenance of Apparatus, etc.		2,627.90
" Supplies and Materials.		11,583.03
" Housekeeping Supplies, Royal Victoria College		9,614.82
" Summer Schools		6,375.39
" Furniture		1,795.25
" Light, Heat and Power		47,652.85
" Printing		6,955.35
" Advertising		1,548.49
" Insurance		1,215.49
" Stationery and Postage		5,269.35
" Water		4,601.46
" Miscellaneous		27,002.50
" Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Prizes		9,260.13
" Library—for Books, etc.		13,312.27
" Caution Money Deposits		11,973.00
" Annuities		9,100.00
" Advances and Extraordinary Expenditures.		60,290.60
		$638,079.39
Macdonald College, paid during year.		122,955.10
Estate F. W. Torrance, in trust for heirs		715.00
Revenue Transferred to Capital Account		117,637.71
		$879,387.20

W. VAUGHAN, Bursar.

RECEIVED AND DISBURSED FROM CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIVED.

Cash on Hand on June 30th, 1912.		$ 189,160.44
Endowments:—		
Sir W. C. Macdonald for Law Faculty	$ 32,500.00	
Estate R. J. Wicksteed Bequest	53,187.85	
Philip S. Ross Demonstratorship	15,000.00	
Henry H. Lyman Endowment (part)	5,000.00	
Henry Birks Chairs of Metallurgy (part)	20,000.00	
Dr. Wm. Henry Drummond Lectureship (part)	5,000.00	
Dr. B. J. Harrington Lectureship in Mineralogy (part)	1,000.00	
The Eddie Morrice Laboratory of Pharmacology Endowment (part)	6,500.00	
S. H. Ewing Demonstratorship (part).	2,500.00	
Dr. Casey A. Wood, for purchase of Ophthalmic Journals	2,000.00	
Trafalgar Scholarship Endowment	2,000.00	
R. E. Macnaghten Founding Chester Macnaghton Reading Prize	575.00	
Campaign Fund Subscriptions	192,966.44	
		$ 338,229.29
Grounds, Buildings and Equipment:—		
Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, for construction and equipment of additional buildings at Macdonald College	53,404.48	
Subscriptions to Medical Faculty Equipment Fund	5.00	
Interest on:—		
Lord Strathcona Donation for New Medical Buildings	4,185.88	
Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building Fund	196.42	
	57,791.78	
Deduct:—		
Interest on Macdonald College Building Funds	109.40	57,682.38
Investments repaid during the year		440,967.42
Gain on Realization of Investments		1,181.21
Estate F. W. Torrance, in trust for heirs		15.00
Income Capitalized:—		
Interest on Dr. T. Sterry Hunt Scholarship.	503.10	
Chemistry Department Fund	136.80	
Robert Reford Endowment	1,622.00	
Macdonald College Interest Account	2,973.68	
Faculty of Law Endowment	10,000.00	
Engineering, Building Reconstruction.	100,000.00	
Depreciation Account—Interest	436.18	
Alex. McKenzie Memorial Endowment	1,965.95	
		117,637.71
Advance from Molsons' Bank		22,742.92
		$1,167,916.37

Certified correct,
MACINTOSH & HYDE, Chartered Accountants,
Montreal, 4th October, 1913. Auditors.

DISBURSED.

Buildings and Equipment:—			
New Medical Buildings			$ 23,303.70
Macdonald College Buildings			13,677.28
Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building and Equipment			750.25
University Gymnasium Building			600.00
		$ 38,331.23	
Deduct:—			
Allowance for depreciation on Light, Heat and Power Station	$4,125.78		
Engineering Building Reconstruction—Credit	317.93		
Light, Heat and Power Station	312.49		
		4,756.20	
			$ 33,575.03
Invested during the year			$1,021,754.97
Estate F. W. Torrance, in trust for heirs			10.40
Revenue Account:—Repayment of portion of unexpended balances temporarily invested in previous years.			80,920.19
Deficit in Revenue Account for 1912-1913			27,204.44
Cash on Hand on the 30th June, 1913.			4,451.34
			$1,167,916.37

W. VAUGHAN, Bursar.

OXFORD LATIN TERMED CACOPHONOUS JARGON

Headmaster Maintains no Other Place in World Where Latin so Villainously Pronounced.

London, Jan. 5.—The question of the pronunciation of Latin led to a lively discussion at the Headmasters' conference held at Reading.

The Rev. H. Costley White, Headmaster of Bradfield College, said that when a boy went to a university, especially Oxford, he came into a farrago of cacophonous jargon, which did duty for the pronunciation of the Latin language.

He believed that there was no place in the world where Latin was more variously or villainously pronounced than at Oxford.

A resolution was passed that in order to attain uniformity a committee of the conference should invite every member to pledge himself to adopt the reformed pronunciation recommended by the Classical Association—that is, with broad vowels, hard g and c, the w sound of v, the dipthong ae like the long i, etc.

FAMOUS NEUROLOGIST AND AUTHOR DIES

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Author of Works on Nervous Diseases.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell is dead from influenza, aged 84. His fame both as a physician and author was international, although he probably was more widely known as a writer of fiction. His last book appeared a few months ago under the title of "Westways." A year ago he published "John Sherwood, Ironmaster," and among his other works of fiction were "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," "The Adventures of Francois," "Francois Villon," "Characteristics," "Francis Drake," "A Madeira Party," and "Dr. North and His Friends." Dr. Mitchell was noted as a neurologist, and his medical works largely were on the subject of nervous diseases. He was given honorary degrees by the University of Bologna and the University of Toronto, while the degree of LL.D. was bestowed upon him by Harvard, Princeton and other institutions in this country. He held membership in societies in many parts of the world. Dr. Mitchell was an advocate of the "rest cure" in the treatment of nervous diseases.

STANFORD CAMPUS TO HAVE NEW LIGHTS

Electric Clusters Will Replace Oil Lamps. — Lamplighter Will no Longer Be Seen

Modern methods are slowly, but surely, replacing the old. The coal-oil lamps, which have dimly lighted the Stanford campus ever since the opening of the University, are to be replaced by new electric lights. The Board of Trustees have authorized this substitution.

The lights will be distributed on Lasuen street, Alvarado Row, and along Salvatierra street as far as Arguello. There will be two lights at the front of the Quad and several more will illuminate the county road at the entrance to the Lasuen gate.

The familiar figure of the lamplighter who, in years past, has faithfully attended to the lamps every evening, will no longer be seen making his rounds of the campus.

The work of installing the new electric system will be begun immediately, and the work will be rushed to completion.

FOREST FIRE LOSSES 1913

Dominion Forestry Branch Reports Remarkably Small Loss.

The forest fire loss on Dominion Forest Reserves in Western Canada was smaller during the last season than ever before. On several of the reserves in Manitoba and Saskatchewan fire occasioned no damage whatever, and on the Dominion reserves in the Railway Belt, B.C., the only green timber injured by fire was four acres of young lodgepole pine. Even on the Rocky Mountains reserve in Alberta, with the immense area of 13,373,856 acres, most of which is remote from settlement, fire destroyed only 1,150 acres of young timber whose present value was small, and mature timber to the value of $150.-00. The total area burnt on this reserve was but two one-hundredths of one per cent. of the above acreage, and it is likely, when the reports are complete from the other reserves, which are smaller and usually better protected, that the aggregate area burnt over by fire will be no greater than one hundredth of one per cent. of the total reserved area. The significance of this figure is apparanet by comparison with the corresponding figure for the National Forests in the United States, where the area burnt over by fire in 1913, although admittedly the smallest in recent years, was about 0.03 per cent. of the total area.

That the fire loss on Dominion reserves in the West has been so remarkably small is due in large measure to the fact that the Government rangers unceasingly sought, and obtained, the co-operation of all with whom they came in contact, whether settler, Indian, hunter, tourist or packer. The new fire-posters ask for this co-operation instead of demanding it as previously; a plea for it is printed on railway time-tables, and on hunting licenses; it is secured from homesteaders by providing them with fire-fighting tools and by connecting rural telephone lines with ranger stations on forest reserves, and even the Indians, many of whom were careless with fire, are now induced to assist in its prevention by being presented honorary metal badges by the Dominion Government. Carelessness is the chief cause of forest fire and by its elimination the greatest difficulty in forest fire protection is overcome.

SHUN SENSATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 6.—As a step toward injecting the "Christian standard of morals" into the theater, the student body of Trinity College here today issued a statement naming thirty-six "immodest theatrical performances," with the declaration that any playhouse showing them would be denied the students' patronage for at least one season.

The board of regents of the college, numbering among its membership many women prominent in Washington society, announced, following its monthly meeting today, that the action of the student body would be indorsed at a special meeting next wek. Trinity College is a Catholic institution for girls.

AMUSEMENTS.

His Majesty's Theatre

NATIONAL OPERA CO. OF CANADA

EIGHTH AND LAST WEEK

To-night at 8.15, "BOHEME," Di Crescenzo, Segura-Tallien, De Phillippe, Villani. Cond. Jacchia.

Thursday at 8.15, "BUTTERFLY," De Phillippe as "Cio-Cio-San," Gaudenzi, De Ferran. Cond. Jacchia.

Friday at 8, "OTELLO." Leon, Slezak, Segura-Tallien, Villani, De Mette. Cond. Jacchia.

Saturday Matinee at 3.30, CONCERT. Harold Bauer, soloist.

Saturday Evening, Gala Bill, Third Act of "THAIS." Stanley, De Mette, M. Roselli. Cond. Oscar Spirescu. Third Act of "GIOCONDA." Cassuto, Claessens, Olitzka, Segura-Tallien, Mme. Gilmore and Ballet. Cond. Jacchia. Complete Opera, "PAGLIACCI." Stanley, Gaudenzi, Segura-Tallien. Cond. Jachia.

Prices for the Opera, 75c to $3.00; Concerts, 25c to $2.00.

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(D. & H.) New York, 8.45 a.m., 8.10 p.m. daily. Albany, 8.45 a.m., 7.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m. daily, 2.20 p.m. except Sunday.
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LORD CURZON'S PARLIAMENTARY ORATORS

There are still a good many people who look upon the art of dealing with public affairs, not as a mere matter of bidding for votes at an open auction at which the people are at once the sellers and the sold, but as one of the highest uses to which a man can put his powers of mind. Such people must be interested in politics, so far as the politicians will let them, and must therefore be interested in the speeches which are the only public and audible part of the activities of modern politicians. It is by speech, as Lord Curzon insists, that political power is now won, and by speech that it is chiefly maintained. That being so, for good or for evil, a study of modern parliamentary eloquence by a man who, throughout the full course of the last generation, heard all its greatest masters, and in the present is himself one of them, must be a book of considerable interest.

And so this book is. The lecture, as now published, contains a good deal that was omitted when it was first delivered; and it is certainly a very comprehensive survey of the public speakers of the last fifty years, with some interesting remarks on their predecessors. Every one who cares about these things will enjoy getting the first-hand impressions made on such a first-rate judge as Lord Curzon by the oratory of Gladstone ("by far the greatest orator whom I personally heard in the House of Commons"), Disraeli, Bright (none of whose great efforts he heard and to whom in consequence he scarcely does full justice), the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Salisbury. His account of the last, with whom he was very closely associated, is perhaps the best thing in the book. In the other cases Lord Curzon does little more than say over again what has often been said before. But no one before him has given anything like so good an account of the later manner of Lord Salisbury: and those who ever heard him will bear witness to the perfect truthfulness of what Lord Curzon says. It could not be said better. The words will at once transport many memories back to the spectacle of the last of the undisguised aristocrats addressing and overawing a democratic crowd, the incomparable ease of utterance which never fumbled or hesitated for an instant and seemed always to find the best word first, the serious mingling of indifference and command in the manner of the orator. But here is what Lord Curzon writes:

He cared nothing for the platform; he made no conscious effort to attract or conciliate his hearers; he was invariably thinking of his subject rather than of them. . . . Whether in the House of Lords or at a Lord Mayor's banquet, or at a public meeting, he appeared to suggest embodied wisdom; he was the philosopher meditating aloud. It seemed a mere accident that the reflection was conducted audibly and in public rather than in the recesses of the library at Hatfield. His massive head, bowed upon his chest, his precise and measured tones, his total absence of gesture, his grave but subtle irony, sustained the illusion. It was only when the epigrams flashed forth and the extraordinary felicity of diction overcame the barriers of reserve that the cheers rattled along the absorbed and silent benches.

It is perhaps a pity that Lord Curzon did not confine himself to more elaborate studies of, say, the twelve greatest speakers he has known. The book would have greatly gained in permanent value if more attention had been given to Gladstone, Salibury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Rathmore, Lord Hugh Cecil, and some half-a-dozen others, with liberal quotations from their speeches; the lecture would then have enabled a reader to get some idea of the best English orator between 1880 and 1913. As it is, there is one very brief quotation from Gladstone, none from Disraeli, one from Bright, one from the Duke of Argyll, none from Lord Salisbury and none from the Duke of Devonshire, whose speeches Lord Curzon says "were more widely read than those of any other public man." Lord Rosebery is, indeed, represented by two passages of magnificent eloquence, Lord Hugh Cecil by three almost equally fine, and Mr. Asquith by what will probably rank as his highest effort, the noble epitaph on Alfred Lyttelton. But most readers of to-day and all of to-morrow would gladly have had more of, and about, these greater men, and for it would cheerfully have sacrificed Lord Curzon's cursory and superficial observations on the forty or fifty speakers, including such people as Dr. Wallace and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, whom he hastily passes under review in the last part of his lecture.

In some respects, then, the little book is disappointing. In spite of the university audience to which it was addressed, in spite of the speaker's own high academic reputation and actual position, it must be admitted to be rather the personal impressions of an august journalist than a serious study of the oratory of our day. The distinction taken at the beginning between oratory and eloquence, which does not appear to be supported either by the Oxford Dictionary or by current usage, and the fact that it is not consistently followed in the body of the lecture, is another feature more suggestive of the journalist than of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. But great statesmen live crowded and hurried lives; and if the universities are to hear them at all, which is certainly very desirable, they must be content with what the conditions of the case make it possible for statesmen to give them. Lord Curzon at least gives them the one thing of which no study of books can supply, the place: personal contact with the highest affairs and with the men who have played the principal part in them.

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INDOOR BASEBALL

The game of indoor baseball is becoming increasingly popular year by year. A few years ago it provided amusement for school girls, especially those who were fortunate enough to have a suitable gymnasium. It has long since passed the experimental stage and is now played in a most scientific and skilful manner by the students of almost all the larger Universities in the United States and Canada. Syracuse, Chicago, Yale, Harvard, and many of the smaller universities have their indoor baseball teams and intercollegiate games are amongst the most important features of the winter term

McGill is not far behind in her interest in indoor baseball, and the C. O. T. C. is doing much to bring the game before the public notice. True, they are not the first to introduce it in Montreal, for the M. A. A. A have played indoor baseball for several years, but it says much for the game already that many teams in Montreal are now playing it and it is being followed with increased interest by the citizens of our much maligned city.

It is somewhat difficult to forecast with accuracy the future of the game. But if the phenomenal growth of Rugby, Basketball and Hockey is any criterion we may yet be able to witness a game played between McGill and some of the leading teams of our sister colleges to the south of us, and if such an event should take place the citizens of Montreal may listen to the sweet refrain "We're Champions Again" sung by McGill students as lustily as did Varsity so many years before when she won the much coveted Rugby championship before Shag. made his appearance at McGill.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY SCHEDULE.

Jan. 16, Queens at McGill.
Jan. 24, McGill at Toronto.
Jan. 30, Toronto at Queens
Feb. 7, Queens at Toronto.
Feb. 13, McGill at Queens.

From start to finish the first McGill hockey practice of the season held on the campus rink was energetic Pretty nearly the full team of last year turned out. The ice was good, and everything was in first classe condition for a practice except the position and number of lights.

There is still lots of opportunity for improvement in condition. Practically every member of the team stands in need of lots more practice.

Last year's defence was out in full. Davidson and Wickson, last year's forwards, were on the ice, and proved good stick handlers. Brophy at centre seems to have a chance to make good. Hooper at right wing showed up well. He is speedy and is a good stick handler, but he was out of condition.

The teams lined up and under the coaching of Manager Davies and the coach, had a good half-hour's practice. There was lots of spirit displayed, and in two weeks time there will be a great improvement.

The lights were too high, and too few in number. The goalkeepers had a hard time to see the puck, and had to guard themselves closely. The lighting system should be improved

There were two work-outs. The candidates for the first team who are most likely to be successful, turning out at 7.30, a second work-out being held after 8.30 o'clock.

Captain Hughes said last night that occupants of none of the places had been chosen yet. "Every man has a chance. Every man has got to work his head off. No places are certain yet," he said.

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$50 WAS TERM BILL OF STUDENT IN 1835

Interesting Contrast to Present-Day Bills. — Three Cent Fine for Absence Once.

Many men who are interested in the high cost of living will be somewhat surprised to learn of the term bill of a man who graduated from Brown in 1835. The items of this bill are:

Tuition	$12.00
Room Rent	3.00
Use of Library	1.00
Servants, etc.	2.00
Repairs	.80
Damage for glass	.09
Board, 15 1-2 weeks at $1 65	25.11
Steward's salary	2.00
Public fuel	.50
Absent from recitation without excuse—once	.03
Total	$46.53

This was the actual term bill of this man, and it was recently printed in an article in a magazine by the son of the old graduate. The contrast between this very small bill and the ones which are presented to-day is striking.

FOREST FIRE INSURANCE

Its Financial Feasibility in Canada

On Dominion Crown Lands in the west the area burnt over was not greater than two one-hundredths of one per cent. of the total area under protective patrol, and similarly low losses are reported by the fire-wardens of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Thus it would seem a mistake to place a higher fire-risk on forest property than on town and city property, for even under the present methods of forest protection, which are far below their highest practicable efficiency, the loss from fire represents a smaller percentage of the total wealth of the forest property than it does of property in settled communities.

In the United States, where the forests are little, if any, better protected from fire than in Canada, it is possible for lumbermen to raise money on their forest assets by means of timberland bonds issued by responsible financial houses. They represent from 50 to 75 per cent. of the market value of the standing timber and are gradually paid from the proceeds of its manufacture. Wherever adequate equipment and patrol are provided for, the fire risk is considered negligible, whereas the security is ample, for the value of standing timber in the United States has doubled in the last seven years. The amount of timberland bonds now outstanding in the United States is somewhere in the neighborhood of $150,000,000

In Europe forest fire insurance companies were in existence as early as 1885. In Norway, where conditions most nearly resemble those in Canada, the best results have been obtained from fire insurance societies formed through the co-operation of forest owners. These, for a premium never higher than 3 per cent., afford partial compensation for losses from fire and make possible the obtaining of credit on forest mortgages. In Canada, lumbermen have already successfully co-operated to secure adequate forest fire protection on their timber limits. Co-operative fire insurance seems equally feasible.

DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Harry Johnston presided over a meeting of the African Society, in Canada recently, and in some remarks prefatory to a lecture by Miss Alice Werner, said that probably before long startling intelligence would be received from South Africa concerning the antiquity of man in Africa. South Africa seemed to have had a very ancient human history. Although he was not empowered to state exactly what were the discoveries to which he referred, he might say that they were in the direction of Strandlooper skulls and art, and that some of the skulls semed to bear a resemblance to those of Caucasian rather than negro origin.

A NEW THEORY OF SUNSPOTS

(By Professor H. H. Turner, F.R.S., in London Times.)

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society yesterday a paper was read by the present writer, making the novel suggestion that sunspots are formed by fragments struck from Saturn's Rings by the swarm of meteors gnown as the Leonids; these fragments fall into the sun and cause disturbances in his surface by their impact. It is improbable that such an idea had previously occurred to anyone, or that it will be received, in the first instance, with anything but incredulity. Yet the chain of evidence in its favor is remarkably strong, and easily presentable. Something may be lost in the following summary by the need for brevity, but it is hoped that the successive links in the chain will be clear from what follows:—

It is well known that there is a sunspot cycle of about 11 years, during which the spots alternately wax and wane. But this period has not remained constant since 1750, when regular observations may be said to have commenced; it has shown puzzling irregularities. Half a dozen years ago Professor A. Schuster applied a new method of analysis to the records and found evidence of other periodicities, notably of about five years, eight years, and 13 years. Other investigators attacked the problem and their conclusions varied. A few weeks ago the present writer took the new departure of testing the series for discontinuities, and found that there were distinct breaks about the dates 1766, 1800, 1833, 1866, 1900. Now these are the dates of the Leonid meteor showers (there are still people living who remember the great displays of November, 1833, and 1866), and a vera causa for the breaks was thus suggested.

HYPOTHESIS OF A SUBSIDIARY SWARM.

But the orbit of the Leonids is known to keep at a respectful distance from the Sun, and it was not possible to connect them directly with outbursts on the solar surface. Some intermediary was necessary, and the hypothesis was formulated of a subsidiary swarm, travelling in an elongated orbit, which grazed the Sun at perihelion, and also passing so near the Leonid orbit as to suffer "perturbations" whenever the Leonids came past at the right moment. Once this hypothesis was made, everything fitted in with the known facts, so that the puzzling irregularities of the sunspot cycle were explained in terms of perturbations by the Leonids.

But how came this subsidiary swarm to exist? Or rather, how came it to have the peculiar features of having one end close to the Sun and the other end close to the Leonid orbit. Taking the latter feature first, it was noticed that the point of approach was also the point where the orbit of Saturn crossed that of the Leonids; and it was thus immediately suggested that the subsidiary swarm was a part of the Leonid swarm detached by the action of Saturn on some favorable occasion. But a simple calculation showed that an ordinary gravitational action would not fit the facts. In order that the meteors might fall into the Sun they must be pulled up short. If stopped by Saturn himself they would doubtless disappear into the body of the planet, as do meteors which strike our earth. But in his Rings they would encounter bodies similar to themselves, moving (in one part of the Rings) with equal and opposite velocities. The collisions would reduce both opponents to rest, and they would fall together into the Sun. Or, if they were nearly reduced to rest they would just graze the Sun.

SAXATILE PLANTS

The Proper Use of Rock.

By this rather clumsy phrase we mean, not merely plants that like to be grown among rockwork, but plants that look their best and grow their best with as much rock and as little earth about them as possible, plants for which a wall or very steep bank of rock should be built so that their roots may run in about horizontally between the rocks.

There are many difficult Alpines which will not thrive in such conditions in our lowland gardens, because they need more moisture than they can obtain so. A moraine plant must be distinguished from a saxatile plant in the rock garden, though it may be also a saxatile plant in the Alps. Indeed, most of the best saxatile plants come from the Italian slopes of the Alps or from further South. They are the deep-rooting, sun-loving plants that suffer most from damp in the winter and can be best protected from it by a very sharp slope and by rocks pressing close round them. It is commonly said, and rightly, that a rock garden should not be too steep; for the steeper it is, the more stones will have to be used, and the more difficult it will be to protect the plants from drought. But it is well to have here and there steep bluffs of bold rockwork on the north and on the south side, both to diversify the form of the rock garden and to make a home for the saxatile plants. The rocks should be placed so that the roots may slope slightly downward between them, and the steeper the slope the larger should be the proportion of rock to soil. Also, the smaller the space between the rocks, the more should the soil be mixed with chips of granite or lime, or with mortar rubble, so that the soil may not become sour. Saxatile plants need very little soil; what they do need is the protection of rocks running deep into the ground; and the deeper they run the better.

THE ONLY GIRL.

It all happened in the dim days, long ago, when I was a child. But the black nightmare, the heartache and the rebellious bitterness of that day will never fade. Nothing hurts a child like injustice, and it seemed to me that great injustice had been done.

There was in our family an old horse, named "Girl," whose gait had been modified by fifteen years. She was a quiet, matronly animal, descended from a good stock and possessed of more than on ordinary amount of horse-sense. We had played with her, decorated her, and driven her all our lives, and to us she was not a horse, but a dear old companion,—half guardian, half toy.

And so when an epidemic of glanders assailed the town, our terror was pitiful. With great haste and confidence I secured a large bottle of Formalin and splashed it lavishly all about th estable—and sulked for half a day when my big brother laughed at me.

Several weeks passed, and each morning my first duty was to rush to the stable and carefully inspect "Girl" to see if any signs of the fatal disease had appeared. Father had talked of the symptoms, and when I satisfied myself that her nose was dry, her neck not swollen, and her appetite for sugar unimpaired, my spirits rose and for the moment fear departed.

All about were stables, empty and white washed within, telling a ghastly tale of death But gradually new cases ceased to appear and I began to breathe easily again.

In the last weeks of August came a dreary rainy day. It happened that it was necessary for "Girl" to be driven several miles in the rain. When she returned at night, wet, tired and hot, she found awaiting her, the government inspector, who had been told that she had been exposed to contagion. The wretch, as I mentally dubbed him, ordered her into the stable and without waiting for her to cool off or even dry, he took her temperature, injected his drug and coolly announced that if her temperature was up in the morning, she would have to be shot.

Oh the terror of that night! When I went to bed I prayed for Girl and vowed eternal vengeance on the poor inspector. I was up early next morning, gazing at the stable, which was a forbidden spot.

Eight o'clock came, nine, and then ten. The inspector was to come at ten-thirty, and then we would learn the worst. With fear clutching at my heart I tried to bolster up my hopes and put from me the dread presentiment that I would never again fondle Girl's velvet nose or carefully wash her brown face.

At last the appointed hour arrived. I watched father and the inspector, who appeared to my distorted vision the very incarnation of cruelty, go into the stable. Minutes semed hours. What would the verdict be? Why were they so long? Hope whispered that the horrid creature could not find any perceptible difference. Instinct shouted that father was trying to make conditions to save her.

In my baby way I felt that I had lived a decade. Then the door opened. I looked at father and with a wail of anguish I rushed out to see if I had read aright his sad gray face.

I had guessed aright. When the well meaning and tactless inspector suggested, for my comfort, that father would get another horse, he was answered with a very bawl of rage, and a look of intense childish hate. Poor father just stroked my hair as I sobbed against his side.

And so they took her away—and I dragged lifeless little feet to the attic to sob out my grief, and find a badge of mourning.

Years have passed, and as the stories say, other horses have "come into my life," but when my memory harks back to childhood's days that black, black hour comes always before me. The old, unreasoning and bitter hate again fills my heart and a lump comes to my throat. There can never be another "girl" in the world for me.

Great men often produce their ends by means beyond the grasp of vulgar intellect, and even by methods diametrically opposite to those which the multitude would pursue. But, to effect this bespeaks as profound a knowledge of mind as that philosopher evinced of matter, who first produced ice by the agency of heat.—Colton.

• • •

Affliction comes to us all not to make us sad, but sober; not to make us despondent, but by its darkness to refresh us, as the night refreshes the day not to impoverish, but to enrich us, as the plough enriches the field; to multiply our joy, as the seed, by planting, is multiplied a thousand-fold.—Beecher.

• • •

Remember you have not a sinew whose law of strength is not action; not a faculty of body, mind, or soul, whose law of improvement is not energy.—E. B. Hall.

• • •

Fortune is ever seen accompanying industry, and is as often trundling in a wheelbarrow as lolling in a coach and six.—Goldsmith.

• • •

The kindest and happiest pair will find occasion to forbear, and sometimes every day they live to pity, and, perhaps, forgive.—Cowper.

CHRISTMAS IN PALESTINE.

To-night will be Christmas Eve for the 120,000,000 adherents of the Greek Catholic or Eastern Church. As every Moslem hopes, before he dies, to visit old Mecca, so it is the ambition of every Russian, Greek and Balkan Christian to spend Christmas in Palestine. Last year, owing to the war, few pilgrims spent the Yuletide season in the Holy Land, but this year a great tide of pious pilgrims have swept down upon Jerusalem. The Balkan States will not send many pilgrims, as Jerusalem is still a Turkish possession, and the Turks have not yet forgoten their late enemies.

Most of the Palestine pilgrims go first to Jerusalem, but on Christmas Eve the exodus to Bethlehem begins. The site of the stable where tradition says Jesus was born is now occupied by a Greek church. As many pilgrims as can get in this low-roofed structure spend the entire night there. The priests chant through the night, the worshipers rise and kneel and bow their heads in turn, and an air of impressive solemnity hangs over the place as the morning of Christmas is ushered in. The church holds a fortune in treasures and decorations contributed by pilgrims.

THE LATEST JESTS.

"How is your Shakespearean Club getting on?" "Splendidly. We learned two new steps last week."—Life.

Bix—"I've had this umbrella eight years." Dix—"That's long enough. You ought to return it."—Boston Transcript.

Bubbs—Well, how are your New Year's resolutions wearing?" Dubbs—"Fine! Had one little puncture, but nothing like a regular blowout."—Judge.

"I kept my head when I fell into the water," observed the young man. "How fortunate," replied the caustic maid: "it must have helped you so nicely to float."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Sauers—"Among the barbarous people of the earth, a man can have as many wives as he desires, while civilization limits each man to one. Now, you can't tell me but that civilization makes men better morally." Mr. Sauers—"Not necessarily. It merely gives him better sense."—Puck.

TRY, TRY AGAIN.

Should a measure now before the French parliament become a law, it will not be the first occasion on which it has been attempted to make gambling illegal in France. In the thirteenth century St. Louis interdicted all gambling, even prohibiting the manufacture of dice, and Louis XIV. was responsible for no fewer than 20 anti-gambling ordinances. But the monarch gave a bad example to his subjects, since every variety of card game known at the time was eagerly and openly played at Versailles.

"THE HEART UNSEEN."

So many times the heart can break,
So many ways,
Yet beat along and beat along
So many days.

A fluttering thing we never see,
And only hear
When some stern doctor to our side
Presses his ear.

Strange hidden thing, that beats and beats
We know not why,
And makes us live, though we indeed
Would rather die.

Mysterious, fighting, loving thing,
So sad, so true—
I would my laughing eyes some day
Might look on you.
—Richard Le Gallienne.

She stood at the bar of justice,
A creature wan and wild;
In figure too young for a woman,
In feature too old for a child.

"You can't tell anything about 'em in these skimpy gowns," remarked the judge.
—Louisville Courville-Journal.

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R. V. C.

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M'GILL'S ANNUAL REPORT

It is a source of great gratification to glance over the reports of the governing body of the University and witness the progress that has been made during the preceding year. Changes have been effected that augur well for the future of the University. Additions to the staff are evidences of the larger sphere of usefulness which the University has undertaken. Prospects of dormitories, additional college buildings, a new campus and a new gymnasium are sure signs of its growth and expansion.

The financial situation is improving. The average yearly deficit has been reduced from $80,000 to $27,000, and, as the report states, additional interest accruing from further receipts of money pledged to the campaign fund will assist in keeping the deficit at that low level.

One pressing need wisely suggested in the principal's report, is that of increase in professional remuneration. The high cost of living in Montreal is sufficient to prevent the University from obtaining the best available men ifshe can only offer one-half or two-thirds of what the salary should be. Something has been done in this regard, but not enough, and until further increases are forthcoming, it will be impossible to obtain the best men for the positions that have to be filled from time to time.

On the whole the report is very satisfactory. Though the outlook in the past may have been somewhat gloomy, there is great promise for the future. It is felt that once the problem of housing students in attractive residences is solved, when McGill becomes the proud possessor of a new campus and a new gymnasium and when graduates and the citizens of Montreal and the Province of Quebec become fully alive to the needs and possibilities of our Alma Mater, that McGill will attract increasingly larger numbers to her halls of learning and will continue to occupy that position in intellectual life the world over, which she has even now, handicapped as she is, been able to attain.

COLLEGE SPIRIT

College spirit is a topic so often abused, that the Daily would seem to be lacking in something if we did not abuse it again.

Nobody knows just what college spirit is. According to the president of one club it may be row on row of college students silently and attentively listening to a lecturer. In the estimation of another it is still more rows of them, gathered around the campus, long past the hysterics stage, but still shouting.

In the library it is no noise; it is the re-appearance of lost books, on the reference shelf; it is the politeness of students to the attendants behind the desk.

In the Lit. it is many voices, one at a time, and perfectly formal and well organized.

One can hardly say what it is in the class rooms. Perhaps it is ability to write rapidly at dictation; it may be quick question and answer; it implies at least the presence of a desire to learn.

To the athletic clubs it is new active members.

With the graduate it is thought and action still directed for the help of McGill.

Just now with the Daily it is a pile of Round About the Colleges, so high that the editor will have no more room to insert another editorial on College Spirit.

EDITORIAL NOTE

To be noted in the financial report of McGill University is an item amongst the disbursements: "Invigilation of Examinations" $343.00. In three Universities of the United States at least, the plan of the "honor system" of conducting the exams. was adopted for the first time in connection with the recent Christmas tests. They were held under the auspices of the students' councils or the equivalent in the third college. The names of students discovered copying were to have been reported to the Students' Council, and their cases dealt with by the undergraduates themselves. The scheme has been called generally successful.

THINGS THEATRICAL

THE ORPHEUM.

Though perhaps not quite up to the average, the bill at the Orpheum was much appreciated by a crowded house last night. The stellar fun-producer was undoubtedly "Surgeon Louder, U. S. A." Private Casey kept the audience in tears most of the time with his Irish wit. Another number which would be considered the best by many, no doubt, was a novel sketch entitled "Beauty is Only Skin Deep." The audience is let into the secrets of the hairdressing parlor. A wonderful transformation is effected in the worn-out wife of a western senator, who regains confidence in herself to win back her husband's affection. Little Cleo Gascoine possesses a remarkable voice and soon won her way into the hearts of her audience by the charm of her interpretation of opera selections.

The bicycle act which opened the performance is somewhat unique and above the average cycle turns. "The Boy Paderewski" handled the ivories "a la maniere brilliante." "The Girl Soprano" assisted in bringing forth well merited applause. The comedian stunts seemed to provide amusement for some and helped to fill out a well balanced bill.

Nocturnal Visitant Prowls Through Halls of R.V.C. Annex

Discordant Noises.—Creaking of Stairs. — Bocks' Osco-Sabellian Grammar Proves Too Much for Inhabitant of No. 6.

There is [illegible]urrent in the R. V. [illegible]am held responsible. [illegible]e spreading of groundless rumors in my name, I herewith append a full statement of the facts of the case, as they are known to all the students, and also give the explanation which was revealed unto me last night.

The ghost of the Learmont House is a well known character to all the dwellers in that residence. Every night we hear her creeping along the wainscots or sighing and sobbing as she hides behind the radiators. Every now and then we hear the creak of the stairs, or the rattle of the door, and we know that she is striving to flee. Most especially, however, is she connected with room number 5. Now last year I lived in No. 5, and on more than one ocasion at the dread hour of 4 a.m. I had the enviable (?) experience of seeing her. A little, thin, bowed-down creature, though apparently she was still young, not more than 25 at the utmost. She would seat herself on the rail at the foot of my bed, and in the most piteous tones would strive apparently to ask me some questions. Her language, so far as I could make out, was a confused jumble of Latin, German, Sanskrit, Osco Labellian, and several other languages with which I am unacquainted. I frankly admit, however, that I was always too terrified to hear her to the end, but—I confess with shame—and buried my head in the bedclothes that I might neither look nor listen. This year I have moved into room No. 6, but still I am not free from my nocturnal visitant. Her great aim is to enter my room. Night after night my door is flung violently open by an invisible force, and as I hastily close it I hear on the threshold the wail of the ghost, though often I see nothing but the form of a black and white cat.

That this spirit is very real, my shattered nerves and failing health prove incontrovertibly. What, however, was the cause of her persistent appearance seemed doomed to remain enveloped in mystery.

Last night, however, so deep was my interest in Bocks Osco-Sabellian grammar that I did not hear the door spring open, and the ghost glided into the room. Instantly I was made aware of her presence by a cold chill passing over me. In my consternation I had not time to return to English, but uttered an exclamation connected with the rites of Etruscan augury. The ghost replied in Etruscan, but as this language is not popularly known I will only give an intimation of their general import. This it seems was the one charm which had power to control her. One who had the knowledge of it she must obey in every particular. Delightful at this unprecedented power, I forgot my fears, invited the ghost to sit down, offered her milk and biscuits, and commanded her to reveal unto me all the secrets of her past. At the same time I suggested that English might prove a more convenient medium of conversation.

The ghost sank into a chair, and in plain English revealed to me her melancholy story, which I herewith present to an incredulous world. It seems that her visitations were not due to any malice which she bore against me in particular, but she was conjured up by the dread influence of Nixon's Latin Prose Exercises, a series of incantations of the most terrific import. These, however, were not strong enough to draw from her her melancholy history. This last triumph of the black art was attained by the research work I have been conducting regarding the historicity of early annalists. The slightest reference to Dionysius of Halicarnassus or Fabius Pictor swayed her as a magic charm. When, however, I made a chance mention of Attore Pais, Legenda Antiqua, she fainted, and was only brought to by means of coffee and a wet towel with prompt application of "The Golden Bough."

As you may imagine my curiosity was raised to the highest pitch by these remarkable phenomena, all the more interesting as resembling in some respects tendencies I had observed in numbers of the honor classics department. Finally, her moaning ejaculations died down, and I managed to extract from her, in a fairly continuous form, the ensuing magic tale:

"Start not at my revelation! I am the soul of Mr. Casaubon (see George Eliot, Middlemarch, passim) at his death, filled as he was at that dread moment with the thought of his young wife, the soul passed into the form of a woman into me. And growing with my growth was that desire which was the one aim of my previous existence, the desire to write "The Key to all the Mythologies." As a young and tender child I wandered amongst the woods of the Montreal mountain, and as I gazed at the mighty monarchs of the forest ever my soul was occupied with the thought. Did the ancient Romans worship Juppiter in the form of an oak, or did they first conceive of him as embedied in a stone. At home I had no rest; as I grew up the pleasures of society were unbearable; ever amidst the sound of the dance and the heedless conversation of the banquet the question hung before me, ringing in my ears far above the voices of my companions. "Shall we accept the apotheosis of Rombulus, or was he torn in pieces as a vegetation god?" Then again my thoughts would turn to Egypt, and before my shrinking sight would appear the rent body of Isis. At length my parents, alarmed at my ever-increasing melancholia, proceeded, with an arbitrary act of stupidity such as could only be equalled by the behavior of Tarquunus Superbus toward his senate—but, oh, receive not that story. Had I but lived I could have brought forward evidence to prove Livy was a deliberate and reprehensible liar, not to mention his evil and. . . . ."

At these raving words I was much alarmed, the ghost stood trembling and choking before me, and it was only by a hasty application of Fowler's mixture that she was enabled to pursue her tale.

"My parents, woe be unto them, shut me off from my books, they burnt—oh, the sacrilige of it—Polybius, and Thucydides. I was left to the mercies of a gay and thoughtless world, without a single ancient authority. Overwhelmed by the shock, I quickly sank into a condition almost resembling madness, to say truth I was little better than a low grade moron when, driven to a frenzy by my efforts to decide whether Mars were a vegetation god or a war-god, I hung myself in your cupboard. Since then my ghost has wandered from room to room of this house, weighed down by a chain composed of all the lost books of Livy; but what good can they do me now? Alas, never, oh never, will the Key to all the Mythologies be finished!

At this moment the first milkman's cart passed my window, and the ghost vanished, while I turned slowly back to my work. But how could I pursue that work? The first words to meet my eye were a discussion of Ridgways Theory of the Sabines. I felt a madness such as the ghost had described creeping upon me, and in terror of a similar fate I turned out my light and sprang into bed. I would make an appeal unto any who may peruse this article to take pity on my condition, and send me information as to how to lay this spirit which still breaks in upon my mighty studies. Even tonight already, I have heard her calling unto me as a friend and kindred spirit to come and assist in the composing of "The Key to all Mythologies!" I hereby give notice to all ghosts that I will compose keys to no mythologies. If I am not relieved from this troublesome guest, not only shall I fail in all my exams, but I shall be driven to the asylum, affected by that worst of maladies, the archaeological mania.

INHABITANT OF NUMBER 6.

FOREST FIRES MINIMIZED

Co-Operative Protection Prevents Large Losses.

From the first of April to the end of September several of these reserves escaped without a single fire over ten acres in extent, the small fires that did occur being extinguished by the rangers before occasioning any damage to standing timber. On the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve, which has an area of 13,373,856 acres, the fire loss amounted to but 1,150 acres of young timber of only potential value and $150 worth of mature timber. The total area burnt over, more than half of which was cut-over or grass land, was but 3,010 acres, representing only 0.02 per cent. of the area of this reserve On the Dominion Forest reserves in British Columbia, which have a total area of 2,429,480 acres not a single fire succeeded in spreading over a larger area than ten acres, and the only green timber injured by fire was four acres of young lodgepole pine. The records are not yet complete for Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but the available figures compare favorably with the ones cited. The above figures also compare favorably with corresponding ones on the National Forests of the United States, where the area burned in 1913, although the smallest in recent years, was somewhat over 0.03 per cent. of the total reserved area.

In the fire districts on Dominion Crown Lands in the west patrolled by Dominion fire rangers the loss occasioned by forest fires last season is also remarkably small, nor is this due wholly to the large amount of rain which fell last summer in the west, for there were also several dry spells when frequent fires occurred, which only the alertness of the fire-rangers prevented from occasioning large losses. In the Coast Fire Ranging District, B.C., which being situated in the Railway Belt is administered by the Dominion Forestry Branch, during June and July and August no less than 110 fires occurred, yet all of these fires were extinguished by the fire-rangers before any standing timber was destroyed.

1913-14
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THOUSAND STUDENTS IN MICHIGAN SPORTS

Increase Over Last Year in All Branches Except Tennis

Statistics compiled from the managers' lists at Michigan show that a total of 1,137 men engaged in some form of athletics last fall. This is an increase of 141 over last year's total of 993. A slight gain is recorded in every sport except tennis in which case the total fell from 149 to 112, but this is at best only an approximate deduced from the singles entries in the fall tournament. This might indicate that there is a tendency towards participating in some organized sport rather than developing individual play. Track shows the largest gain with a total of 143 as against 46 for last year, but as there was but one meet scheduled this fall, many of these men did not report regularly. Certain other qualifications should also be made. The seasons for certain sports, particularly lacrosse and rowing, were shorter than most of the others. The number of men who reported for hockey, gymnasium work, and fencing, which are properly winter sports are also given, so that allowance must be made in the total for a number of repetitions in cases where one man joined more than one squad.

FOOTBALL BIGGEST SPORT.

As might be supposed, the sport calling out the greatest number of men is football with 212 names enrolled. Rowing is second with 157, while track and tennis are third and fourth with 143 and 112 respectively. The total of 1,137 comprises roughly 44 per cent. of the total enrollment of the college. The detailed statistics follow:

FOOTBALL	
University	37
Second	50
Freshmen	51
Interclass, '14, '15, '16	74
ROWING.	
University	24
Freshman	64
Dormitory	56
Singles	13
BASEBALL.	
University and Freshman	58
TRACK.	
University	73
Freshman	70
CROSS-COUNTRY.	
University	45
Freshman	23
SOCCER	
University	41
Freshman	35
LACROSSE.	
Scrub series	55
TENNIS.	
Fall Tournament	112
HOCKEY.	
University	55
Freshman	58
GYMNASTICS	
Team	18
Class (irregular attendance)	100
FENCING.	
Team	25
Total	1,137

Tulane is prevented from abolishing football by a $1,000 forfeit attached to a contract with Louisiana.

Michigan now publishes the "Student Life" to boost the university among the smaller colleges and high schools of the state.

Matinee dances and breakfast 'hops' are in vogue at the University of Michigan.

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